

IDEAS.

"The saloon must go." (It does.)
"Look not upon the wine when it is red, . . . at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."
—Bible.
License is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy.
The only way to deal with the liquor traffic is to abolish it.

Take Notice.

Sunday morning, at First Church of Berea, Dr. Burgess will preach on "An Inviting Church." The evening service will be Echoes from the State Y. M. C. A. Convention, by Messrs. Jones, Raymond, Battle and Gabbard. All are cordially invited.

Next Sunday morning, at First Church of Berea, the doors of the Church will be opened for candidates for membership. Baptismal service at the same hour.

Be sure to turn to the third page and study the Temperance Map of Kentucky.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Pres. Stein of the Orange Free State and Gen. DeWet accused the British of violating the customs of civilized warfare.

The proposed Von Walderssee expedition in China is not received with favor in Germany.

The Chinese Emperor has acceded to all demands made by the Powers.

The Cuban Constitution has been signed by the delegates.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Kansas Legislature passed a bill Feb. 23, declaring all places where liquor is sold illegally, to be public nuisances. The bill is before the Governor for signature.

Senator Teller will offer an amendment to the St. Louis Exposition bill, requiring the Exposition to be closed Sunday.

The gates of the Pan American Exposition are to be opened on Sundays, so says a Buffalo newspaper.

The U. S. Court of Appeals has decided the "habitual criminal act" valid imposing a life sentence for the third conviction of felony.

John D. Rockefeller, has lately contributed \$250,000 to Brown University.

The bill to pay Confederate soldiers for horses taken from them after the surrender at Appomattox, is reported favorably. Citizens of Kentucky will receive about \$10,000.

A fire in the business part of Atlanta destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

The Federal party at Manila gave a banquet on the eve of Washington's birthday. Many leading Filipinos were present.

Miss Anna E. Bryan a leading Kindergarten teacher of Chicago, died Wednesday.

The Rio Janeiro, homeward bound from China, went down at entrance of San Francisco Harbor. Over one hundred lives lost. Consul Willermann and son are among missing.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The panic of the Louisville gamblers is still on. They are leaving the city.

Henry Spindlow, of Paint Lick, aged 92 years died last week.
Prof. H. K. Taylor of Louisville, has started an Anti-Cigarette League. Many are enrolling as members, males over six years of age are eligible.

Mrs. S. A. Fulton, of Louisville, succeeds Mrs. Carroll Bennett as matron of the Asylum at Lakeland.

Miss Mary Murphy, of Paducah, was fined \$100 for cowhiding Dr. Wm. Cowgill.

A notice from Washington has been received at the military headquarters at Ft. Thomas ordering that the Canteen be abolished.

Here is the pledge of the Anti-Cigarette League of Louisville.

"Desiring to preserve the body, mind and soul which God has given me, and wishing to help all others to do the same; I hereby promise not to use cigarettes and to do all I can to keep others from using them."

Of 70,000 young men in American Colleges, 38,000 are church members and over 5,000 are candidates for the Christian ministry.

Locals and Personals.

W. F. Kidd is in Louisville.
Mrs. Wm. G. Frost is in Columbus.
Miss Julia Rowlett has been visiting at Conway.

C. M. Rawlings is convalescing from la grippe.

Miss Bessie Golden has been on a visit to Richmond.

Evan Richardson and family have gone back to Red Lick.

Just received at Printing Office a lot of fine paper napkins.

James Davis and family have moved to the Lydia Isaacs' house.

Miss Phammy Richardson has been visiting friends in Conway and Wildie.

Miss Mattie Samuels who has been living at Village Grove, Ill., has returned to Berea.

Geo. M. Patterson, of Lancaster, joined his wife here Saturday. They returned home Monday.

Rev. T. S. Hubert of Jackson, preached at the Baptist Church Sunday morning and night.

Levi W. Beatty, a student employee of the printing office, left on Monday for his home near Paris.

Mrs. S. C. Mason is improving rapidly at the hospital from a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

The citizens of Paint Lick are organizing a National Bank, and have already subscribed for \$18,000 capital stock.

Prof. J. W. Dinsmore is in Chicago, in attendance at the National Educational Association, Department of Superintendence.

A new enterprise in Berea. E. P. Urner will open an Electro-plating works in the old marble shop opposite Burdette's mill. E. T. Washburn will take your orders.

The 37th. Reg. U. S. V. I., has been mustered out at San Francisco. Steve Barret, Chris Logsdon, Solomon and Basil Van Winkle, and Arthur Alexander members of the regiment returned to Berea yesterday.

On Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coyle, Jr., living near the depot, lost by death a child about three years old and on Monday, another of their young children died. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved parents.

SAW MILL FOR SALE. A twelve horse power engine, mounted on wheels, and a Handy Saw Mill and Grind Mill combined, all in good order, at prices to suit the times. Call on or address, J. W. Lambert, Conway, Ky. 3. 21.

The pulpit at First Church was occupied Sunday morning by an old friend of Dr. Burgess, Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, of Galesburg, Ill. The subject was the "New Birth" taken from 3rd chapter of John, and was a highly presented and much enjoyed by the hearers.

Farm for SALE.—Four miles south of Berea, 25½ acres of good farm land, 12½ acres of it in cultivation. It has house, stables, crib, and good well near the house, also an orchard of 25 fruit trees. For particulars address Harvey Knuckles, Conway, Ky. 4. 1.

A few years ago A. J. Elder platted his farm into town lots. He has sold \$1200 worth of lots and built four new houses himself on the addition. Recently he sold to Evan Richardson a lot for \$150; eight years ago this lot could have been bought for one third of this price. Any one desiring to purchase lots or other property will do well to call on or address A. J. Elder, Berea, Ky.

The Washington social at Ladies' Hall Friday afternoon was well attended. The dining room had been cleared and a temporary band stand was erected for the convenience of the College Band. The room was decorated with National Colors. The reception committee, Messrs. Herman, Field and McKee, and Messrs. Field, Maltby, and Lamb were dressed after the fashion of Washington's time. Music by the band contributed to the enjoyment of the evening.

The lecture on Law and Order at the College Chapel, Tuesday night, by Dr. G. W. Young, State Secretary of the Anti Saloon League, was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience. Dr. Young is a witty, entertaining speaker. He gave out some cogent truths, the wit was used to sharpen these. The gist of the lecture was, that to succeed in controlling the liquor traffic, three things, "Agitation, Legislation, and Law Enforcement," were absolutely necessary and that "Agitation" was life.

Madison County.

Frank Abbat, Ed Henderson and Henry Sheets, coopers at the Silver Creek distillery, while drunk got into a dispute which resulted in Sheets being stabbed in the neck and back.

Horace Parks of Kingston, lost his house by fire Thursday night. No insurance.—Register.

Mrs. Frances W. Beanebamp, of Lexington, lectured at the Court House last night, subject: "Temperance." Mrs. Beanebamp is a native of Garrard county, the daughter of James Estill, who formerly lived near Paint Lick.—Register.

A large delegation of Berea students passed through here yesterday from Louisville, where they attended the Y. M. C. A. convention Saturday and Sunday.—Pantagraph.

The ground hog lied but he had to to keep up with the human family.

Quarterly court convened on Monday with a large docket.

Spring Term—Berea College.

Next Wednesday week, (Mar. 13.) the Spring Term opens.

The CITIZEN would like to say a word to students now in school, who contemplate teaching in the public schools next summer and autumn.

If at all possible, and at every cost to you (except that of principle), stay at your studies the remainder of the year. Three months more of steady application to study and preparation for your coming work, will be of almost double value to you than any like period past. The term now closing has fitted you to do double work the next three months. If you leave now, much of what you have acquired will be dissipated between now and the opening of the schools. You may intend to continue your studies meantime, but the chances are you won't. Comparatively few young persons have so trained themselves as to be able to study systematically or even to advantage without the direction of a teacher. Do not forget that you owe it to your prospective pupils, to fit yourself as thoroughly as in your power, so that you shall be able to direct and inspire them to the best life purposes.

If it is a question of financial ability that seems in your way, economize, wear plainer clothes if need be, deny yourself, above all make it a matter of earnest prayer to God for guidance, but stay for the Spring Term.

Fee Memorial Booklet.

The College will publish a booklet of 32 pages, giving description of Funeral and Memorial Exercises in memory of Rev. John Gregg Fee, together with a sketch of his life; and the addresses of Hon. C. F. Burman, Hon. John D. Goodloe, Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., of Chicago, class of '85, Rev. James Bond, of Nashville, Tenn., class of '92, letters etc.

THE FINE ILLUSTRATIONS include three pictures of Mr. Fee, showing him in childhood and in age, also Mrs. Fee and Geo. Canine, Otis B. Waters, Wm. E. Lincoln, early workers in Berea, and view of the first building of Berea College, with Father Fee in the foreground.

This is something which you want right now, and which you will wish to keep and leave to your children.

Booklets ready early in March, but must be ordered now that we may know how many to print. Send orders to T. J. O'borne, Treasurer, Berea, Ky. Booklets will be sent, post age paid, for 25 cents each, or five for one dollar.

Proceeds go to the Portrait Fund, and we hope to receive enough to pay for a portrait of Mr. Fee.

Order at once.

EXHIBITION MARCH 6th.

The Exhibition at the close of the Winter Term will be of unusual interest to the citizens on account of the unusual subjects to be presented. The young people who appear are from the B Rhetorical Class.

Mr. Allen will discuss Mountain Farming; Mr. Khma, the Education of the Hand; Mr. Mason the Negro's Right to work, save, and learn; Mr. Pow, Queen Victoria; while Osborne and Wells will debate the question: Has any church the right to exclude true Christians from its fellowship?

Miss Todd will read an essay upon The Number Thirteen (13 members of the B Rhetorical appear at this exhibition) while other young ladies have a contest as to the best treatment of the same subjects. Skill in the Kitchen will be the subject of Miss Chrisman and Miss Catwell. What it means to be a Teacher is the subject of Miss Bullis and Miss McBain; and The Successful Student is the theme of the papers by Miss Rudduck and Miss Clark.

BEREA BOYS AT THE "BIG MEETING."

REPORT OF THE LUTHERVILLE STATE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

We went, we saw, we were conquered by the magnitude of a great convention. Louisville entertained royally. Nothing was left undone which could add to the comfort of the delegates. Berea had the banner college delegation, numbering twenty-seven, led by Pres. Frost himself. The man wearing a badge bearing the talismanic words, "Berea College" was every where in evidence, in fact arguing from badges only, the uninformed would have inferred that Berea and not Louisville is the metropolis of Kentucky. Our space forbids a detailed report of a four days' meeting crowded "jam full." We can only give impressions. The dominant note was "The Son of God goes forth to war, who follows in his train?" There was not a particle of sensationalism, but the deep, intense earnestness of men who have asked their lives on a great cause—not a "lost cause" nor a cause that can be lost but a cause sure to win. The searching question was, "Are we worthy to have a part?"

The national leaders were there, men of God, specially trained and set apart for a great work. Mott was there, organizer and leader of the World Federation of Students; Smith of New York, the administrator; Wood, Educational Director from Chicago; and not to mention all, Gordon last but not least. In fact for many Gordon was the man of the Convention. He made the deepest spiritual impression of any man there. Daily he led the "quiet hour," the doors were closed, then we drew near to him and each other, and then in prayer and expounding of the word he took us to the very foot of the throne.

In the rush of a great convention, held in the roar of a great city, this daily "quiet hour" when the doors were closed—the stragglers kept out, the officious secretaries and bustling committee men suppressed—in this hour we "took time to be holy." Heaven seemed very near, for Mr. Gordon has seen the heavenly vision and he helped us see it too. The Y. M. C. A. workers learn much about "methods" and "get points" and are of course, filled with enthusiasm but they must be deepened if the enthusiasm is not to evaporate with the convention. Mr. Gordon's quiet hours did this in a most wonderful manner. We have been most fortunate in securing him for Berea. He comes for two days in March. Let every one be in expectation.

There were many and notable sessions, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning and continuing, with necessary intermissions, till 10 at night. The great meeting of the whole convention was the "Men's Mass Meeting" Sunday afternoon, led by Smith of New York. 130 men decided in that meeting to begin the Christian life. Washington's birthday, Bishop Galloway of Mississippi, probably the ablest man in the Southern Methodist church, delivered a notable address on "The Christian Patriot." If one of his sentences were to stand for the keynote of that masterly address it would be this, "You can't make the nation large, when the men are little." He plead for large manhood. He thanked God that Christian England and not Catholic France or Spain was our mother country.

As to the results of the convention, we can say that they are large already and only time can tell how large they will be. Pres. Frost was made a member of the state committee—a great honor in the Y. M. C. A. circle of the state. Mr. Gordon is coming to visit the college in March. The present week, State Secretary Rosevear and Secretary John Lake of the "country work" are to be in Berea to see about making Berea a center from which to extend the Association into the Mountains. The convention just held is regarded by old convention goers as a memorable one.

Only one-fifth of one per cent of the inhabitants of the United States are college bred men. Yet they furnish thirty per cent of all our congressmen, fifty per cent of the presidents, and seventy per cent of the supreme court judges. The high professions are practically monopolized by college men. This is a mere illustration; but it goes far in showing the fallacy of any statement which tends to belittle the value of college training.—Central News.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Having succeeded the old firm of COVINGTON & MITCHELL, we take pleasure in stating, that as of old, the new firm will exert all of its ability in trying to please the public, and will, at all times, have the LARGEST STOCK of all seasonable things, that will be shown in this city.

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E. B. McCOY, Dentist,
Berea, Kentucky.

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C. I. OGD, Proprietor.

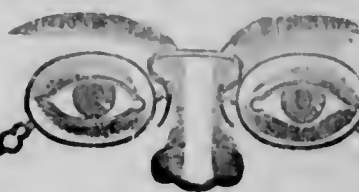
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It positively has NO EQUAL

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Send us 212 cent stamps and we will mail you a knife the exact size of this picture. It has 2 blades, and retails generally at 75c., but to get you to try them we will send you one for 45c. or 212 cent stamps. Your wife wants a pair of



Catalogue we will mail you free if you ask for it. Address, **MAHER & GROSS CO., 69 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio,** and mention the Citizen.

CLEANING UP SALE of Winter Goods

OUR CLEANING UP SALE will continue until March 16th. During this Sale all Ladies' and Children's Heavy Shoes, and all Men's and Boys' Heavy Shoes, Boots, Booters, High Cut Shoes, Felt Boots, and Rain Coats, all Winter Underwear for Men and Boys, all Winter Caps, Work Shirts, and Glove, every thing in Winter Goods will be sold at

Special Cut Prices.

We wish to close out all Winter Goods before receiving Spring Goods. Should you want anything to bridge over the storms of March with, it will be our pleasure to show you our goods and give you prices.

We will Save You Money

Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting your future demands,

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

The News of the World Condensed and Collected for the Benefit of the Busy Reader.

SUNDAY.

It is reported that Gen. Botha is about to surrender to the British authorities.

Francis J. Schaub and Miss May L. Winter, eloped from Baltimore, and were married in an automobile going at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

Harry Schwartz, of Leadville, Col., killed himself by shooting in order that his wife might collect \$2,000 insurance on his life. They were penniless.

The vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. blames Capt. Ward for the disaster to the Rio de Janeiro. He should not have attempted to bring the vessel into San Francisco during a fog.

The senate passed an amendment to the Louisiana purchase exposition bill closing the fair on Sundays. It also adopted an amendment providing an appropriation of \$250,000 for a government exhibit at the Charleston exposition.

President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the senate for executive purposes immediately after the dissolution of the present congress.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan has been placed on the retired list on his own application under the forty-years' service clause.

Several hundred imperial Chinese troops attacked 50 Germans west of Pao Ting Fu February 21. The Germans were hard pressed, fought a rear-guard action, and eventually drove the Chinese back. The Germans had one man killed and seven wounded. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Edwin N. Conger, minister of the United States to China, will return to his native land on leave of absence. The strong probability is that he will not resume his diplomatic post in Peking. His successor is W. W. Rockhill, director of the bureau of American republics and special commissioner in China, who has acted as Mr. Conger's adviser throughout the negotiations.

MONDAY.

King Edward will visit Ireland next year.

John H. Mitchell was elected United States senator by the legislature of Oregon.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has tired of jail life and has written Judge Hazen a letter demanding her release.

Dawson papers tell of rich stakes on Teplene Creek, where quartz assaying \$84 to the ton was found.

King Edward left England for Germany for the purpose of visiting his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

Resolutions demanding the enforcement of the prohibitory law were passed at a mass meeting in Wichita.

J. C. Holland, third officer of the wrecked Rio de Janeiro, who was among the missing, has turned up unharmed.

An appeal has been issued in Berlin for friends to assist in the erection of the projected Verdil monument at Milan.

A large party of clergymen and Bible students left New York on the steamship Werra for the Holy Land. They will be absent more than three months.

Mrs. Emmons Bialne has turned over to the Chicago university the Chicago Institute of pedagogy, which represents an endowment of nearly \$1,000,000.

The full text of the imperial edict regarding the punishments of the offending Chinese have been sent to the foreign ministers. Several of the culprits will be probably executed in Peking.

The Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties before the advancing column of Gen. French. Col. Owen captured De Wet's 15-pounder and pompon as well as 53 prisoners and a quantity of munition.

Mrs. Rose Nurzer, at Coifax, Wash., during a fit of insanity, threw her six children into a 30-foot well. She then jumped in after them and held their heads under water until they drowned. The woman was found in the well and rescued by the neighbors.

SATURDAY.

Gov. Roosevelt has arrived at his home on Oyster Bay.

Washington's birthday anniversary was generally observed throughout the country.

The expedition contemplated by Count Von Waldersee in China has been postponed.

A detachment of the 40th volunteer infantry, in a skirmish, killed several insurgents near Santa Cruz, Province of Canti.

Gov. Stanley, of Kansas, signed the bill making places where liquors are sold common nuisances and allowing county officers to confiscate the illegal stock.

Li Hung Chang asserts that the punishments to be imposed on Prince Chuang and Fu Hsien has been carried out in accordance with the demands of the foreign envoys.

E. A. Cudahy has received a letter from Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaper of young Cudahy. He maintains that he is innocent and that he will come to Omaha to prove it, provided he is given protection from mob violence.

The Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro struck on a hidden rock just as she was entering the Golden Gate at San Francisco and sank in 15 minutes. It is thought that nearly 100 persons were drowned. Among them are Rounsville Wildman, United States consul at Hong Kong, his wife and two children.

FRIDAY.

An extra session of congress will be called by the president about March 15.

Ex-United States Senator Stephen Mallory White, of California, is dead, of stomach trouble.

As a result of a political feud J. W. Tolbert and a man named Martin were shot in the street at McCormick, S. C.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, of the navy, was presented with a sword on behalf of the people of Iowa, by Speaker Henderson.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, at Topeka, was acquitted of malicious destruction of property in the raid on the senate saloon February 5.

Ambassador Choate gave a dinner in London in honor of Adelbert S. Hay, late United States consul at Pretoria. Among those present were Mr. Broderick, secretary of war.

The Cuban constitution has been completed and signed. One delegate, Senor Cisneros, refused to attach his name to the document, and made a strong speech against the Americans.

The federal party in the Philippines held a banquet in Manila in honor of the birthday anniversary of Gen. George Washington. Some 250 leading Filipinos and Americans attended.

The "Nelly Blye" express collided with a passenger train on the Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania road near Trenton, N. J. Ten persons were killed and about 25 injured, one probably fatally. The wreckage took fire.

THURSDAY.

Slot machines valued at \$2,000 and owned by a St. Louis company were seized in saloons in Ft. Scott, Kan.

The biggest contingent the navy has had in Washington since the civil war will march in the inaugural parade.

A six-year-old girl at Stephenson, Mich., fired the clothing of a smaller sister and the child was burned to death. This was her fourth attempt.

A colored man, charged with brutally knocking a 12-year-old girl in the abdomen because she told him not to come in the yard for water, was lynched in Mina, Ark.

A Chicago physician has commenced a crusade against the use of indelible pencils, which he charges with being the cause of innumerable sore lips and fingers.

Boers derailed a train containing Gen. Kitchener's baggage at Kilip river. The train was preceded by another in which the commander-in-chief was a passenger.

Minister Choate informs the state department that in all probability the Hay-Pauncefote treaty regarding the construction of the Nicaraguan canal would be ratified by the British government just as it was amended by the senate.

The foreign envoys agreed to compromise in the punishment of Chinese offenders. Prince Chwang is to be strangled; Yu Hsien, Chi Hsien and Hau Chang Wu are to be beheaded; Prince Tuan, Duke Ian and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang are to be imprisoned for life. The court yielded owing to the threatened expedition into the interior.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.		
CATTLE—Common	2 75	@ 3 85
Extra butchers	4 40	@ 4 75
CALVES—Extra	4 00	@ 7 00
HOGS—Select packers	5 57½	@ 5 60
Mixed packers	5 50	@ 5 57½
SHEEP—Extra	4 00	@ 4 15
LAMBS—Extra	5 00	@ 5 55
FLOUR—Spring pat.	3 80	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60	@ 43½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29	@ 28
RYE—No. 2	40	@ 57
HAY—Choice timothy	14 50	@ 14 50
LARD—Steam	7 32½	@ 7 32½
BUTTER—Ch. dairy	13	@ 13
Choice creamery	24	@ 24
APPLES—Ch. to fancy	3 00	@ 3 25
POTATOES—Per brl.	1 60	@ 1 75
TOBACCO—New	6 00	@ 9 55
Old	8 70	@ 12 00

Chicago.		
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 60	@ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67½	@ 75½
No. 3 red	67½	@ 72½
CORN—No. 2	29½	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	25½	@ 26½
RYE	40	@ 52
PORK—Mess	14 00	@ 14 05
LARD—Mess	7 47½	@ 7 50

New York.		
FLOUR—Win. patent	2 65	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60	@ 79
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29	@ 49
OATS—No. 2 mixed	25	@ 31
RYE	40	@ 61
PORK—Family	15 00	@ 15 50
LARD—Steam	7 40	@ 7 80

Baltimore.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77	@ 77½
Southern	77	@ 78
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29½	@ 30
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24½	@ 25
CATTLE—Butchers	4 80	@ 5 25
HOGS—Western	5 85	@ 5 90

Louisville.		
FLOUR—Win. patent	4 25	@ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60	@ 77
CORN—Mixed (new)	29	@ 42½
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 28½
PORK—Mess	12 50	@ 12 50
LARD—Steam	7 25	@ 7 25

Indianapolis.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75	@ 75½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29	@ 35½
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24	@ 26

JOHN BRENT.

Mai. Theodore Winthrop's Great Story—Horses, Hunting and Adventures in the West.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

As she took her father's arm to lead him away to the camp, I could read in her look that there were no illusions for her. But she claved to her father, the blinder and more hopelessly arrant he might be, the closer she claved. He might reject her guidance; she still stood by to protect him, to sweeten his life, and when the darkness came, which she could not but foresee, to be a light to him. However adversity had thus far failed to teach him self-possession, it had made her a heroine and a martyr, a noble and unselfish, such as, one among the myriads, God educates to shame the base and the trifling, and to hearten and inspire the true.

"Now, dear father," she said, "we must bid these kind friends good night. We start early. We need rest."

She held out her hand to me.

"Dear lady," said I, taking her aside a moment while Brent spoke to Mr. Clitheroe, "we are acquaintances of today; but campaigners must despise ceremony. Your father has told me much of your history. I infer your feeling. Consider me as a brother. Nothing can be done to aid you."

"Your kindness and your friend's kindness touch me greatly. Nothing can be done."

She sobbed a little. I still held her hand.

"Nothing!" said I, "nothing! Will you go on with these people? you, a lady, with your fate staring you in the face!"

She withdrew her hand and looked at me steadily with her large gray eyes. What a woman to follow into the jaws of death!

"My fate," she said, "can be no worse than the old common fate of death. That I accept, any other I defy. God does not leave the worthy to shame."

"We say so, when we hope."

"I say it and believe."

"Come, Ellen, dear," called her father.

There was always between them, whenever they spoke, by finer gentleness of note and words of endearment, a recognition of how old and close and exclusive was their union. Only when Sizum was present at tea, the tenderness, under that coarsening influence, passed away from the father's voice and manner, making the daughter's more and more tender, that she might win him back to her.

"Good bye!" she said. "We shall remember each other kindly."

"Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Clitheroe. "This has been quite the pleasantest episode of our journey. You must not forget us when you are roaming through this region again."

He said this with his light, cheerful manner. They turned away. It seemed as if Death arose and parted us. We followed at a distance and watched them safe to their wagon. The night wind had risen, and went sighing over the desert reaches, bringing with it the distant howling of wolves.

"Do not speak to me," said Brent.

"I will talk to you by and by."

He left me and went toward our horses. It had been imprudent to leave them so long at night, with bad spirits about.

I looked into the fort again. The dancers had gone. Battery was humming drunkenly over his fiddle. A score of men were within the house carousing. Old Bridger's whisky had evidently flowed freely. In one corner Larrap had unrolled a greasy farcloth and was dealing. Murker backed him. They were winning largely.

They barged their winnings out of sight, as fast as they fell in. Sizum, rather to my surprise, was a little excited with liquor, and playing recklessly, losing sovereigns by the handful. As he lost, he became furious. He struck Larrap in the face and called him cheat. Larrap gave him an ugly look, and then, assuming a boozing indifference, caught Sizum by the hand and vowed he was his best friend. Murker kept aloof from the dispute. The game began again.

Again Sizum and the Mormons lost. Again Sizum slapped the dealer, and, catching the far-cloth, tore it in two. The two gamblers saw that they were in danger. They had kept themselves sober and got the others drunk for such a while. They hurried out of the way. Sizum and his brother saints cluded them; but presently, losing sight of them in the dusk, they staggered off toward camp, singing uproariously. Their leader on this festival had somewhat forgotten the dignity of the apostle and captain.

"This law rioting was doubly disgusting to me, after the sad evening with our friends. I found Sizum more offensive as a man of the world than as a saint. I say man of the world, because the gambling scenes of nominal gentlemen are often just as hateful, if more decorous, than those of that night. I walked slowly off toward camp, sorrowful and sick at heart. Baseness and vulgarity had never seemed to me so base and vulgar till now."

I suddenly heard a voice in the bushes. It was Larrap. He was evidently persuading his comrades to some villainy. I caught a suspicious word or two.

"Ah!" thought I, "you want our horses. We will see to that."

I walked softly by. Brent was

seated by the embers of a camp-fire, cowered in a heap, like a cold Indian. He raised his face. All the light had gone out of him.

"John," said I, "I never knew you despondent before."

"This is not despondency."

"What then?"

"Despair."

"I can not offer to cheer you."

"It is bitter, Wade. I have yearned to be a lover for years. All at once I find the woman I have seen and thought of, and known from my first conscious moment. The circumstances crowded my love into sudden intensity. I made the observations and did the work of months of acquaintance in those few moments while we were at tea. My mind always acts quick. I seem always to have been discussing my decisions with myself, years before the subject of decision comes to me. Whatever happens, falls on me with the force of a doom. I loved Miss Clitheroe's voice the instant I heard its brave tenderness answering her father. I loved her unceasing, when she appeared, and I saw her face and read her heart. I knew that it was the old dream—the old dream that I never thought would be other than a dream. The ancient hope and expectation, couched with my life, was fulfilled. She is the other self I have been waiting for and seeking for."

"Have you told her so?"

"Can a man stop the beating of his heart? Can a man not breathe? Not in words, perhaps, I did not use the lover words. But she understood me. She did not seem surprised. She recognizes such a passion as her right and desert."

"A great-hearted woman can see how a man worthy of her can multiply time and space, and meet her, soul to soul, in eternity from the first."

"So I met her; but circumstances here are stronger than love."

"Can she do nothing with her father?"

"Nothing. She failed in England when this delusion first fell upon him."

"Did she know what it meant for her and him?"

"Hardly. She even fancied that they would be happier in America than at home, where she saw that his old grandeur was always reproaching him."

"Did he conceal from her the goal and object of his emigration?"

"She knew he was, or supposed himself to be, a Mormon. But Mormonism was little more than a name to her. She believed his perversion only a transitory folly. It is but recently, only since they were away from me, off in the desert, that she has perceived her own risk. She hoped that the voyage from England would disengage her father, and that she could keep in the States. No; he was committed; he was impracticable. You have seen yourself how far his faith is shaken. Just so far that his crazy cheerfulness has given place to mooping; but he will hear nothing of reason."

"What does she anticipate?"

"She says she only dares to endure. Day by day they both wear away. Day by day her father's bright hope dwindles away. Day by day she perceives the moment of her own danger approaching. She could not speak to me of it; but I could feel by her tone her disgust and disdain of Sizum. O, how steady and noble she is! All for her father! All to guide him with the fewest pang to that desolate death she knows must come! She gave me a few touches of their past history, so that I could see how much closer and tenderer than the common bond of parent and child theirs had been."

"That I saw, from the old gentleman's story. Sorrow and poverty enable love."

"She thanked me and you so sweetly for our society, and the kind words we had given them. She had not seen her father so cheerful, so like himself, since they had left England."

"What a weary pilgrimage they must have had, poor errant souls!"

"O Wade, Wade! how this tragedy of their lives cures me forever of any rebellion against my own destiny. A helpless woman's tragedy is so much bitterer than anything that can befall a man."

"We must say, helpless, John?"

"Are we two an army, that we can take them by force? She has definitely closed any further communication on our part. She said that I could not have failed to notice how Elder Sizum disliked our presence. I must promise her not to be seen with them in the morning. Sizum would find some means to punish her father, and that would be torture to her. It seems that villain plays on the old man's religious superstitions, and can terrify him almost to madness."

"The villain! And yet far back of him lies the blame, that such terrors can exist in any man's mind, when God is Love."

"I promised her not to see her again—for you and myself; to see her no more. That good-bye was final. Now let me alone for a while, my dear old boy; I am worn out and heart-broken."

He mumbled himself in his blankets, and lay on the grass, motionless as a dead man. It was not his way to shirk camp duties. Indeed, his volunteer services had left me in arrears.

I put our fire-arms in order in case of attack, and extinguished our fire. Our horses, too, I drove in and tethered close by. My old suspicion of Murker and Larrap had revived from their unutterings. I thought that, after their great winnings of tonight, they would feel that they could make nothing more of the mail party, and might seize the chance to

stampede or steal some of the Mormon horses or ours. It was a capital chance in the sleepy hours after the revel. Horse-stealing, since the bad example of Diomed, has never gone out of fashion. Fulano and Pampas were great prizes. I knew that Larrap hated Brent for his undisciplined abhorrence and the ugly words and collision of to-day. The pair bore good-will to neither of us. Their brutality had jarred with us from the beginning. I knew they would take personal pleasure in serving us a shabby trick out of their diavany. On the whole, I determined to watch all night.

Easy to purpose; hard to perform. I leaned against my saddle and thought over the day. How I pitted poor Brent! Pitted him the more thoroughly, since I was hardly less a lover than he. Long afterwards, long after the misery of love dead in despair, comes the time when one can know, "It is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all." But no such soothing poetry could sing resignation to my friend in his unselfish misery. All he could do—all I could do—was to bear the agony of this sudden cruel wrong; to ensure the chances of life that had so weakened the soul of our new friend and so darkened his sight that he could not know truth from falsehood. Doubly to ensure the falsehood. Before, it had only been something to scorn. Here tragedy entered. The mean, tolerable, ludicrous invention of an idler, had grown to be a great masterly tyranny. These two souls were clutched by this foul ogre, and locked up in an impenetrable prison.

And we two were baffled. Of what use was our loyalty to woman? What vain words those unuttered words of our knightly vow to succor all distressed damsels,—the vow that every gentleman takes upon himself, as earnestly now, and wills to keep faithfully, as any Arcturion in the days gone by, when wrong took order and more monstrous form? More monstrous form! Could any wrong be more detestable! Did knight, who loved God and honored his lady, ever encounter more painful-like horde than this,—the ignorant misled by the base?

In such dreary protest and pity I passed an hour. The evening breeze had strengthened into a great gusty wind, blowing from the mountains to the southwest. I drowsed a little. A perturbed slumber overcame me. The roaring night-wind aroused me at intervals with a blast more furious, and I awoke to perceive ominous and turbulent dreams flitting from my brain, dreams of violence, tyranny, and infamous outrage.

Suddenly another sensation went creeping along my nerves. I sat bolt upright. There was a feeling of human presence, of stealthy approach coming up against the night-wind and crushing its roar with a sound more penetrating.

Brent, too, was on the alert.

"Some one at our horses," he whispered.

We dashed forward. There was a rustle of slight through the bushes. We each fired a shot. The noise ceased.

"Stop!" said my friend, as I was giving chase. "We must not leave the horses. They will stampede them while we are off."

"They? Perhaps it was only a coyote or a wolf. Why, Fulano, old fellow!"

Fulano trotted on, neighing, and licked my hand. His larlat had been cut,—a clean cut with a knife. We were only just in time.

"We must keep watch till morning," said I. "I have been drowsing; I will take the first hour."

Brent, with a moan of weariness, threw himself down again on the grass. I sat watchful.

The night-wind went roaring on. It loves those sweeps and surges of untempered plain, as it loves the lifts and levels of the barren sea. The fitful gale rushed down as if it boiled over the edge of some great hollow in the mountains, and then stayed to gather force for another overflow. In its pauses I could hear the stir and murmur of the Mormon cattle, a thousand and more. But once there came a larger pause; the air grew silent, as if it had never known a breeze, or as if all life and motion between earth and sky were utterly and forever quelled.

In that one instant of dead stillness, when the noise of the cattle was hushed, and our horses ceased clumping to listen, I seemed to hear the cling of galloping hoofs, not far away to the southwest.

Galloping hoofs, surely I heard them. Or was it only the charge of a fresh blast down the mountain-side, uprooting ancient pines, and flinging great rocks from crag to chasm?

And that strange, terrible, human, inhuman sound, overriding the noise of the hoofs, and making the silence a ghastly horror,—was it a woman's scream?

No; it could only be my fevered imagination, that found familiar sounds in the inarticulate voices of the wilderness. I listened long and intently. The wind sighed, and raved, and threatened again. I heard the distant howling of wolves far away in the darkness.

I kept a double watch for two hours, and then, calling Brent to do his share, threw myself on the grass and slept soundly.

(To be continued.)

The British census will be taken on the last day of March, 1901. Ten years ago, when the last census took place, the population of the United Kingdom was 37,732,922. The Register General estimates the present population at 40,921,471.

A REST DAY FOR LABOR.

Memorial Day Before the Convention of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Society.

Greeting: Labor hereby pleads with you to aid in staying "Sabbath Desecration," that has made slaves of compulsory labor on the Sabbath of literally millions of men in this country. It has overworked them so that they are not fit to work other days in the week. This results in their often being physically not able to return fair equivalent for wages paid them. Those who are engineers, conductors, pilots, motormen, telegraphers, signmen, watchmen, etc., are thus untrained to make travel safe for passengers on any day or night train. Thus, too, accidents happen that frequently destroy a million or more of dollars in a second of time. So profits of stockholders are depleted. Steam and electricity are intensify life that we need more, not less rest than our fathers. They also enable us to do far more than they in a given time. So we can better afford to take the rest of one day in seven, demanded by nature and lovingly provided by our Heavenly Father.

As patriots we plead. National life depends on right conscience of the individual citizen. The Sabbath is, historically, the shield to take moral slack twist out of conscience. Sabbath-keeping nations have been and are politically and commercially the strongest. Sabbath desecration breeds most of those enemies, born of perverted conscience, that menace our country, and make the flag an emblem of the opposite of what it was intended to represent.

We believe more scriptural Sabbath-keeping is absolutely essential to both civil and religious liberty; that its greatest need to these ends is better Rest Day observance by its professed friends, clergy as well as laity. That God saw we were in greatest danger at this point is plain from His giving more space to it in the Decalogue than to swearing, stealing, lying, murder and adultery combined. That Jesus held clergy as well as laity might be lost is seen in the 23rd and 24th verses of Matthew, 23rd chapter. In these Old and New Testament lights Sabbath-breaking seemed likely to be the individual "dead line" with many.

Judge Russell, of Boston, well said: "The enemy of the Sabbath is the enemy of the human race." It is the enemy of our bodies and our pockets, to say nothing of things higher.

We, therefore, plead with you, for your own sakes as well as ours, that your precepts, practice and example, individually and collectively, may be such as to help stay this peril rolling over our country like an inundation. Respectfully yours,

MAY POWELL.

President, Address Council

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

A More Intimate Knowledge Might Make Us More Charitable in Passing Judgment.

There is nothing like a real knowledge of the conditions and limitations of other people for making us really charitable toward their shortcomings and infirmities. When we come to know a fellow man intimately, we often discover that he deserves great credit for what in our ignorance we had condemned him. We blamed him for being, as we thought, morose and churl

TEMPERANCE MAP OF KENTUCKY AND LIQUOR VS. LAW.

We are glad indeed to give our readers this week a map showing the present condition of temperance laws in Kentucky. The forty-seven white counties contain no legalized saloons. Seven counties contain no prohibition territory. The black squares indicate saloons in the counties. The white spots in black counties indicate prohibition precincts. For the counties without legalized saloons we can truthfully say that the laws against liquor selling are as well enforced as are the laws against theft or murder, and the good results which follow are unquestioned. The money that would go to the saloons goes for the payment of honest debts and the proper support of families. Much of it is put into permanent improvements, which make the country and state richer.

And the benefit in money is but the smallest part. In the counties where there is no licensed saloon the civil and criminal prosecution are less than in other counties and the general prosperity of schools and churches and families is greater. It will thus be seen that Kentucky has a fairly effective local option law and a very strong temperance sentiment. There is no reason why we should not push on for the entire redemption of the state. This fact must be faced and reckoned with: There is a great deal of money in the liquor business, and there are imprincipled men who know that if they can start a saloon on the sly, or by taking the temperance people unawares and securing the approval of the local option law in the precinct or county, they can soon enrich themselves on the spoils of their neighbors. We must therefore expect that there will always be these sneaking liquor sellers to contend with, and respectable citizens must make up their minds to devote a sufficient amount of time and energy and money to keeping down the saw briars and the chicken thieves.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and the temperance people must be continually watchful and ready. Besides this we must remember that new families are coming into the state and young people are growing up who have not heard the great argument for temperance, and we must circulate the pledge and hold meetings and so instruct the rising generation. And one other thing, we must show the liquor traffic no mercy. One saloon in a county, as has been shown, can scatter misery, quarrels, and death through every precinct. And as long as the liquor fields have the slightest hope of continuing their gains, they will keep up the fight. Our only safety lies in driving them completely out of the business. "It is easier to kill a ravening wolf than to put a collar on his neck."



LIQUOR VS. LAW.

The liquor traffic is emphatically a law defying traffic.

Nearly 120 years ago the liquor dealers of Western Pennsylvania and their sympathizers, aided by some in Ohio and Virginia, arose in arms against the Excise tax upon whiskey. The insurgents burned the house of the Inspector and drove him and the United States Marshall down the Ohio River in an open boat in winter. They assembled 15,000 strong and Gen. Washington was compelled to call out the militia to the number of 15,000 to quell them. The very first armed resistance to the authority of the United States was in the behalf of the liquor traffic.

The liquor traffic is essentially demoralizing in its influence upon all who engage in it, from the wealthy brewer and distiller, down to the keeper of joint, speak easy, saloon, or dive, as proven by the fact that it has always been necessary to enact primitive laws for its control and regulation.

What proportion of rum sellers would hesitate to sell liquor to a minor, or to sell on Sunday, or to adulterate their wares for greater profit, if fear of detection was removed? All these acts are forbidden by law, and yet of constant occurrence.

The liquor traffic tends to downright dishonesty.

Physicians and chemists assert that it is well nigh impossible to procure for any purpose whatever, undiluted wines or spirits.

It is a well known fact that the adulteration of wines and spirituous and malt liquors, has developed into an art, and that large capital is invested in it as a recognized business, although law after law has been placed on the statute books prohibiting such adulteration, and providing penalties in case these laws are broken. (It is too true that these laws cannot be enforced.)

For the benefit of those who indulge in intoxicants as a luxury, and who may desire to know what it is that gives the spiritual and mental elevation following the drink, and as a deterrent to those who have not commenced to indulge, we give below a few of the tasty and wholesome (I) substances used in the manufacture of "drinks."

Al and beer are called malt liquors and are supposed to be the product of brewing malt and hops. Instead of these, molasses, honey, vitriol, quassia, cocculus indicus, cayenne pepper, opium, grains of paradise, etc., are used as substitutes. The cocculus indicus berry, stronger than alcohol in its poisonous action, is the favorite adulterant used by brewers to give fictitious strength to their product.

In the adulteration and imitation of wines, aloe, alum, ambergris (wax from the intestine of a sperm whale), acetic acid, acetic ether, benzine

brimstone, bitter almond, creosote, charcoal, chalk, copperas, caustic potash, glue, glycerine, oak bark, plaster of Paris and many other equally desirable agents are added to assist Jersey cider to evolve into the much prized imported Spanish and French wines.

Medicinally pure whiskey is often a decoction of low grade spirits, (the same is true of gin rum and brandy,) and terrible acids, especially tannic, acetic, and paracetic acids, oil of creosote, glucose, oil of vitriol, etc. Said a professional saloonist: "An intelligent bartender can take a barrel of cheap corn whiskey, a barrel of spirits, two barrels of water, a little burnt sugar and a gallon of fusel oil, and make a rye whiskey that will heat a torch light procession and retail at 15 cents a drink." Is it any wonder that the stomachs, brains, and hearts of drinkers are as often destroyed?

The saloon of today is the school of crime.

The gambling den and the brothel could not thrive away from the saloon. Anarchy finds its most congenial surroundings in or over a rumshop. This Haymarket (Chicago) tragedy was hatched in a saloon, and in a room over the same place the deadly bombs which wrought death and destruction, were manufactured. These statements cannot be controverted.

From the foundation of this government down to the present time, the liquor traffic has shown itself a great defiler of all laws intended to curtail its profits or restrict its privileges in the debauchment of mankind.

A FEMINE WEAKNESS.

The Claims of Science of American Women to Aristocracy Are Childish and Ridiculous.

Perhaps the fetish to which we women attach the most undue importance is social position, writes "An American Mother," in the Ladies Home Journal. "We set out with the creed that we are all equal, and then spend much of our lives in struggling to force our way into some petty circle which is barred against us, or to bar our own against some of our neighbors. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the many foundations on which we Americans base our claims to aristocracy. The belief is almost universal that the possession of a certain enormous number of millions constitutes a caste which stands on the level of royalty. But short of these stupendous heaps of gold, money does not always command precedence here, especially in our small towns and villages. We are all of us ready with our gibe at the new rich as if our own blood had been pure as that of Dalmia for a thousand years. Our claims to high caste are often based upon some mythical judge or baronet far in the dim past; or that we live in the most pretentious house in the village. I have known the possession of a Grecian portico to give social ascendancy to one family over a town full of neighbors, plebeian only in that they had no porches at all. So vague yet so strenuous are our ideas of caste."

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL.

French Physician Who Furnishes Headset to All His Patients Warning Against Alcohol.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospital Medical Society, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks—that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the use of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatic in addition to alcohol—as, for instance, absinthe and the so-called aperients, called aliers.

Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes alcoholic—i. e., slowly poisoned by alcohol—even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one liter per diem.

Alcohol is a poison the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart, and the brain. Alcohol excites man, but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for food, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one liter a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by its power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attend the hospitals for alcoholism come back some months later suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits. London Lancet.

A JUDGE ON LIQUOR.

In His Charge to the Jury He Urges Total Abstinence During Term of Service.

In opening the superior court in Charlotte, the other day, the presiding judge said, in his charge to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, if any of you are in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, I hope you will desist from the habit this week. A man is not fit for the discharge of any duty when he is under the influence of whiskey. It is not only a contempt of court, but it is a misdemeanor for a juror to become intoxicated. I wish, also, to impress the fact on the minds of the jurors, the witnesses and the officers of the court, that you cannot properly discharge your duty when under the influence of liquor."

Undoubtedly this testimony is true. Whiskey does incapacitate men for business. No one wants to trade with an intoxicated merchant, or intrust his interests to an intoxicated lawyer or have an intoxicated physician prescribe for him, or an intoxicated jury decide a case in court. Yet men will drink it, and many who do not drink will vote for it and keep the evil in the reach of those who are addicted to the habit. We do not see how such persons can hope to justify their conduct in the sight of God, when they help to keep a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in their brother's way.—Our Young People.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

A bill has passed the Imperial Diet of Japan prohibiting smoking by minors. Westhofen, Germany, enforces an old ordinance, which forbids anyone walking in the street with a lighted cigar.

The production of beer increased 2,749,637 barrels last year. The total product in 1899 was 36,581,114 barrels, and in 1900 it was 39,330,849 barrels.

The temperate use of tea and coffee produces results as real as those of drunkenness. Total blindness is often the result of excessive coffee drinking.

The remnant of the one great Penobscot tribe of Indians now living on an island near Oldtown, Me., have their own form of government. At their recent election they chose a prohibitionist chief named Mitchell Aitken, by a vote of 25 to 23.

The number of wholesale dealers in beer and other malt liquors in this country increased from 6,577 in 1895 and 7,237 in 1899 to 7,730 in 1900, and the number of retail dealers from 12,071 in 1898 and 12,327 in 1899 to 12,716 during the same period.

A confirmed toper of Franklin, Pa., made a bet previous to the election that if McKinley was successful he would abstain entirely on whiskey for six months. He essayed to fulfill his obligation, but after a few days his stomach revolted and he found it physically impossible to continue drinking. He has now become a strict teetotaler.

Drink Leads to Suicide.

Learce Dorn, 60 years old, killed himself at New York by swallowing carbolic acid the other night. He tried to induce his wife to die with him, and when she refused he attempted to force the acid down her throat. While the couple were struggling, their daughters, Anna and Sophie, 29 and 23 years old, respectively, interfered. Dorn became enraged and dashed some of the acid on both of the girls. As a result, Anna will probably lose the sight of her right eye and Sophie is severely burned. Mrs. Dorn is not badly injured. Dorn died after drinking a big dose of the drug. He had been drinking heavily. —Pittsburgh News.

HISTORIC COAT-OF-ARMS.

For Fifty-Seven Years It Hung Over the Oldest Market in Havana.

Alderman H. J. Zayns, of Helena, Mont., was recently the recipient at the hands of Cuban friends, in recognition of his services in behalf of that island, of a large number of relics, one of which, a Spanish coat-of-arms, possesses a very interesting history. This coat-of-arms, says the Chicago Times-Herald, hung for 67 years over the oldest market in Havana, known as the Plaza Vieja. It was secured through the courtesy of Mayor Perfecto Lacoste, Alfredo Zayns and Onofre Gomez, the latter two consuls.

On March 27, 1895, at the beginning of the last revolution, it was taken down and thrown into the street by a Cuban named Jose Gonzalez. He was captured after a hard chase and shot the next morning, at Cabanas, for the crime of insulting the Spanish crown.

Seventeen years previous a Spanish colonel was detailed by the captain general to inspect all the Spanish property within the city limits. On entering the Plaza Vieja the colonel observed that the crown was entangled in cobwebs and ordered the porter of the market to clean it. A ladder was immediately secured, while the colonel stood under watching that the work should be thoroughly done, and while so directing the copper wire parted which held the crown in position and struck Colonel Ramon Perez Novas over the temple, breaking his skull and killing him instantly. The porter was sent to the carcel (jail) and died there about a year ago.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

A Little Incident Showing How the Pieces of Petty Discord Sometimes Unexpectedly Burst Forth.

The late Dr. A. H. Quint used to relate an instance of neighborhood strife which came under his observation.

A little New England village church, through an unhappy family difference between members, became divided, and the minister, after trying in vain to reconcile the two factions, resigned his pastorate in the interest of peace. But the trouble continued, and the hostile parties were so implacable that for years it was impossible to settle another minister.

One summer, when the congregation had dwindled and the church had become too weak to support a resident, a young theological student came out to preach during his vacation. In some way he won all hearts, and continued to supply the pulpit during his remaining year of study, after which he accepted a united call as pastor.

There he lived and labored, made peace, and grew into the life of the people. It was his only pastorate, and it lasted half a century. He buried the leaders in the old quarrel, married their children and their grandchildren, and died at a good old age after 50 years of a blessed ministry.

Then happened a strange thing. When the church came to consider the calling of another pastor, Mr. Smith made a joking allusion to the historic quarrel. "How foolish those old fellow were!" said he. "I've heard my father tell how old Deacon Brown wouldn't pray in the meeting where he had taken part."

Deacon Brown's son laughed, too, but resented the allusion, and mentioned something which his father had told of the elder Mr. Smith.

"That's all very true, no doubt," said Mr. Smith, "but my sainted father was a man of convictions, sir, and I honor his memory!"

"No more than I honor the memory and convictions of my father," said Mr. Brown.

Incredible as it may seem, this little dispute at once called back a hateful memory and started in full career all the unbrotherly clamor and reproach of the old quarrel. Dead for half a century, the contention began again. It had sprung out of a trifle in the first instance, and the mere trifle now brought it out of its grave. Only after the greatest effort on the part of those who had no ancestors in the original strife, and the wise counsel of men outside, was the difficulty settled and peace restored.

Those who say: "I can forgive, but I can't forget," have never more than half forgiven. Unless one can so far forget that he resents to think evil and resentful thoughts about a wrong he has excused, there still is a root of bitterness out of which new hatred may grow. Dig out the root and let it die.

"Be the children of your Father which is in Heaven," is the precept of Jesus; and the Father's feeling toward the pardoned offender is something for His children to imitate as nearly as they can. "I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more."—Youth's Companion.

A Secondary Thing.

How pitifully in contrast is our conduct with the Master's, and the entire spirit of the Religion which we profess. Let our Christian living be no longer a secondary thing, rather the choicest affections of your heart and bring to Him the choicest gifts you can find.



THE DUAL COMMANDMENT.

Holding none above Thee, Mind and strength and heart, I, my God, would love Thee All for what Thou art. As Thy first and greatest Teach me this command, And what thou createst, Make, in grace, to stand.

Help me love my neighbor As Thou lovest me; Help me share his labor In Thy sympathy. Let Thy Spirit only At my footsteps lead To the faint and lonely, For Thy sake, a friend.

So, as truth and beauty Make one perfect whole, Joy shall blend with duty In my deepest soul; Blessed most in giving What to love belongs, Mine Thy law of living, And Thy statutes songs. —M. Woolley Stryker, in S. S. Times.

THE WINGS OF THE MORNING.

A Splendid Metaphor of Vast Significance in One Modern Day to the Race of Man.

"Take I the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea." "The wings of the morning"—what a splendid metaphor! Matchless in expense and in color, they are matchlessly swift. If the ancient bard could have girded himself with them, he would have passed the "Great Sea" in all its length, the far pillars of its portals would have faded backward from his sight, and the submerged "Atlantis" enkindled its palms at his coming. Speeding on over the wide ocean he would have gazed with astonishment when an emerald continent, jeweled with mountains and lakes, and interlaced with shimmering rivers, rose to his view. Passing these he would have seen boundless plains black with countless herds of God's cattle—and have understood the Spirit, as he did when he said: "The herds of a thousand hills are mine—why should I desire one from thy house or thy fold?" By the hour of noon the bard might have pitched his tent in this uttermost part of the earth—uttermost in bounty and beauty, as well as in distance and expanse. He was always fitting words of his harp which held a glory greater than he knew.

The turbine propeller is sending warships skipping along the crest of the waves, 40 geographical miles an hour. The bard, on his wings of the morning, would leave them behind as a bird passes a plodding pedestrian. And yet David could now depart from his beloved Zion and reach this uttermost part of the earth sooner than he could have visited his new conquests on the Euphrates. Two and a half days to Liverpool is now within possibility, and Cascuta is near—not further than Pittsburgh was within the memory of not the over-odd.

The Indian tribes on this continent branched out from the parent stock to occupy the river valleys where they could have boating, fish—and a barrier. Thus segregated they made war on each other. Larger aggregations divided by more formidable barriers similarly became enemies. The straits of Dover kept the British and French at war from time immemorial. A mountain range brought the Scandinavians to the verge of war within the past few years. The Switzers fight the Austrians. The Pyrenees made two nations of the Gauls. But the tunnels, bridges and the ships are rapidly wiping the natural geographical lines off the face of the earth, and mankind is to stand foot to foot or shoulder to shoulder in hate or friendship. The races and civilizations if not to fuse, are to exercise profound influence upon each other. Men and morals are not exempt from the law of equilibrium. There will be leveling up and leveling down till the mean is established, unless the stronger and higher are willing to expend their strength in lifting the lower. But we in America are not yet altogether certain of ourselves. It is not yet sure that the downward pull may not be too strong for the upward toll.

The turbine, the tunnel and the train are urging mankind into conditions for dealing with which there is no precedent. The problem of civilization has been rendered vastly more difficult. Shall we be an exclusive aristocracy of intelligence and morals, or shall we extend hands of welcome, which means lifting shoulders? We must carry a moral panper-world on our backs, or we must stop and sin with them. "There is that which withholdeth and it tendeth to poverty."

Let fall a drop of a solution of gold or of an acid into water and it will seek out every part of it. Drop an influence now anywhere among men and it will enter the free circulation of the world and affect all men. If we do not keep our brothers, they will keep us. The skin of human life has become inextricably tangled—it not woven into cloth it will fall into waste.

"Take I the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth—there Thine hand shall lead me, and Thy right hand uphold me"—words of vast significance, now, to the race of man.—Chicago Interlor.

—SIT-WILL. Let self-will once cease and there will be no hell.—St. Bernard.

LAST FRIDAY'S DEBATE.

The Chapel was packed on last Friday night with an audience whose enthusiasm was due not so much to an intense interest in the question to be discussed as to a personal interest in the speakers and in the two Literary Societies represented.

Prof. L. V. Dodge presided, and after the opening prayer by Rev. Wm. Lodwick and a much appreciated piece of music by the Phi Delta Mandolin Club, the chairman announced the question: Resolved that the present armed invasion of heathen countries by Christian nations is a detriment to the spread of Christianity. The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. Shrock, J. E. Ewers and Humphrey of Alpha Zeta; Phi Delta took the negative and was represented by Messrs. E. R. Embree, J. C. Chapin and J. M. Racer.

Mr. Shrock opened the affirmative with a well delivered speech in which he set forth the horrors of war, spoke of Christ as the first missionary and of his power to protect his own.

Mr. Embree of the negative said that horrible as war was it had opened the way for missions time after time in the past; "Was the Civil war too great a price to pay for the liberty of the black man?" He spoke of God's use of war all through history, citing Israel, Greece, Rome, etc., and said that China's state of stagnation must be broken up before missions could be effective there.

J. E. Ewers was the next speaker and used as his chief argument the harmful influence of such acts as are well-known to be committed by the soldiers at present in China. How can a Chinaman separate these acts of wanton and gross cruelty done by the soldiers of Christian nations from the religion itself which they profess? He also cited examples of lands, as Hawaii, which were opened without force.

J. C. Chapin the second speaker from Phi Delta, spoke of it as a sentimental view that Christ was mere gentleness, said that he and his Father were one and that God had not only used war in the past but had commanded it in case of the Israelites, insisting on extermination. That Christ came to resist unrighteousness, to bring not peace but a sword.

He then reviewed vigorously the situation in China and said it was most unlikely that this was to prove an exception to the fact that God used all great events in history to forward his large plan for the world.

Mr. Humphrey quoted from a great many prominent men, P. E. Clark, Rev. Barrows, Graham Taylor, etc., all emphasizing the detrimental influence of the present invasion in China. Graham Taylor saying that the brutal behavior of the soldiers would set back the cause of Christianity in China a hundred years.

Mr. Racer by way of rebuttal said that the standards of the Chinamen were so low that even the inexcusable behavior of the foreign soldiers would not have as much influence with them as with more civilized nations, and that it was well understood in China that the officers do not approve of the atrocities committed by their soldiers who are punished for their deeds. Also spoke of the past of China, her conservatism and intolerance through the years when no Christian nation had courage to demand justice.

Mr. Shrock had five minutes allowed to sum up arguments for the affirmative, but did not occupy more than three or four minutes.

Mr. Chapin had five minutes to close the negative, and said that the quotations given by the last affirmative speaker were partial in their view and could be more than matched by the opinions of other noted men and even by others of their own statements, and closed with the thought that the clash must come between the force of darkness and light and that when it was over the atmosphere would be cleared as by a thunder storm.

Prof. Mason and Dinsmore and Dr. Burgess, the judges, then retired and while they were out the audience was favored with a solo, "The Holy City," which was expressively rendered by A. E. Suffer of Alpha Zeta Society. In response to an encore he sang "Last Night," a song always beautiful and appreciated. The Mandolin Club also gave another number.

The decision of the judges was announced by Prof. Dinsmore as very difficult to make but in favor of the negative.

An interesting scene followed, in which there were cheers yells and congratulations, during which time the speakers on the affirmative were seen heartily congratulating their successful opponents.

Society rivalry is an excellent thing so long as the strife is to improve, both in thought and expression, and when it does not become personal and many members of the societies are personal friends.

Long may Phi Delta and Alpha Zeta Literary Societies live and prosper! And many times may their members speak to as appreciative audiences as last Friday night.

Correspondence.

Bourbon County.

Millersburg. Mrs. Kate Allen improves slowly. Mrs. Mary Turner of Paris, is at her bedside.

Miss Lon Ella Gaines, of Covington, has returned home after a short visit to Mrs. Nellie Henderson.

Mr. Turney and family have moved to Springfield Ohio.

Miss Amanda Price and W. H. Bowen were in Lexington on business last week.

Mrs. H. L. Herod and little Henrietta, leaves for their home in Indianapolis, Thursday.

Rockcastle County.

Disputanta. Mrs. O. J. Abney is very ill, her recovery is doubtful. She is eighty years of age.

One of our good neighbors, Mrs. Angie Stephens, removes to Mt. Vernon, this week. We are sorry to lose her from our neighborhood.

Mr. Mason Anglin is building a tenant house on his farm.

John S. Gadd has sold his farm to Isaac Harvey for \$185.

R. J. Abney bought a fine yoke of oxen from Wilburn Guffitt.

Mrs. W. C. Ogg is appointed postmaster at Disputanta.

W. B. Harris has sold his stock of goods to W. C. Ogg.

Wm. Shearer leaves for Fairland, Ill. Friday.

Miss Panie Abney paid her sister Mrs. J. W. Auglin, a visit last week.

G. V. Owens is finding ready sale for all the shingles he can make at his mill on Brush Creek.

James Hammond expects to travel for Price and Lueas of Louisville.

Mason County.

Maysville. The members of the Bethel Baptist Church are having a successful revival. Three additions to the church. They were baptized Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Robinson of the East End died suddenly Saturday morning.

James A. Tipton, a highly respected old citizen, died Thursday morning. The funeral occurred at Plymouth Baptist Church. Rev. O. A. Nelson officiated.

The little son of Mr. George Routt fell out of a chair and broke his leg. We are glad to know that it is improving nicely.

The concert given by Mrs. Florence Harris and others, at the M. E. Church, Friday night, was quite a success. There was a very neat sum of money collected. It is hoped that they will appear again soon.

Mrs. Lettie Henderson organized a literary society at Plymouth Baptist Church Thursday night. The society purposes to meet every Thursday night in each week and render a program.

George Hinton is steadily improving from an attack of indigestion.

Owsley County.

Gabbard. Cold weather at present. Success to the Citizen and its many readers.

Mrs. Lucy Wilder has moved to Perry county.

Farmers are fencing and preparing their ground for corn.

Thos. L. Gabbard, of Boouerville, was here Friday.

J. K. Gabbard had a fencing bee Saturday.

Logan Eversole, of Cow Creek, was here last Friday looking at A. C. Gabbard's farm.

Wel Wieder has returned home from a visit in Leslie Co.

Eversole. Pleasant Gabbard is building a fine house.

Leander Callahan has gone to Louisville to have an eye taken out.

Tie making is lively here.

Alfred Bowlin visited with H. C. Gabbard last Sunday.

Wm. Huff visited at R. W. Green's last Sunday.

Cleu Roberts is hauling ties for Granville Holcombe.

Judge Gabbard is sporting a fine gold watch.

A. J. Edwards, of Manchester was visiting relatives in our county this week.

Madison County.

Walnceton. Mrs. Clara Wylie, who has had la grippe is better.

Green Wylie left Tuesday for Ohio, where he intends to stay for a few months.

May Powder and Tram Conn, two

young men of our neighborhood, are talking of going to Illinois.

Sidney Crutcher, who has rented his farm near Cartersville to S. W. Wylie, intends to leave for Illinois in a short time.

Miss Fannie Smith has gone to College Hill to make her home with Mr. John Bumstark and family. We hope she will like her new position.

S. W. Wylie, who rented the Sidney Crutcher farm, re-rented to Felix Estridge, for a Mr. Bodkins, from the mountains, for forty dollars.

Peytontown.—The children of the family of Sidney Blythe, are very sick with measles.

James Moore and family are down with measles.

Mrs. Florence White was prevented by a severe cold from attending the lecture of Prof. Favour at Berea.

We are having a grand Sunday school.

Howard Blythe was sent to county jail for sixty days for petty larceny.

Our Public School will re-open in a few days.

D. White and Farmer George will go North this week.

Rev. R. Munday preached here last Sunday from Joshua 24:15 and Ephes. 6:11.

Asbury.—Mrs. Williamson and daughter, of Des Moines, Ia., were here Friday, attending the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Cates, parents of Mrs. Williams, they having died within 24 hours of each other. Mr. Grant Cates, of Indianapolis, Ind., was also in attendance. Rev. J. W. Parsons, preached the funeral sermon from I Cor. 15:51. The bodies were buried in one grave.

Mrs. Sallie Fowler, of Drip Rock, is on a visit to Rev. J. Parsons, her father.

Mrs. D. C. Alcorn, who has been ill is improving, as is William Collins.

Mr. Paul Dethrick, superintends the Sunday School and conducts the weekly prayer meeting here. We like him.

The two months old child of Mr. and Mrs. James Kerby, was smothered to death by burning feathers last Sunday. The bed on which the child lay, caught fire from a spark while the mother was not in the room.

Drill for Teacher's Examination IN THE SPRING TERM.

Berea has had wonderful success in preparing young people for Teachers Examination. Berea students will not sit with their fingers in the book, or look to their neighbors for help in examinations.

Prof. Dinsmore has arranged to give during the Spring term special instruction for those preparing to teach.

Every one who does not already hold a first class certificate should be on hand for this drill, beginning March 13.

"That we are a progressive people our increase in wealth and population abundantly testify. Yet the demands upon us keep even pace with us. We can now boast of a population of 76,000,000. Of this number we have, insane, about 150,000; feeble minded, 125,000; blind, 60,000; blind in one eye, 100,000; deaf and dumb, 50,000; deaf, 125,000.

Widows, orphans and those "who seek not their own" we will omit. It is estimated that about 150,000 are college bred men, and that the college man's chance of success, over the common school men are 250 to 1, to say nothing of the uneducated men. In some states we declare by law that an uneducated man is not a man, that is we do not allow him to vote, he is in contempt, yet in the race of life we force him into competition with the college men as an equal.

Again, we estimate the visible wealth at \$90,000,000,000; 1 per cent of the people own over 50 per cent of the wealth; 11 per cent own over 35 per cent; 44 per cent own over 12 per cent; 44 per cent own less than 2 per cent."

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THE HOME.

Edited by Miss GRACE J. STOKES, Director of Domestic Science, Berea College.

Utilizing the "Left Overs."

It has been said that "In American kitchens half the provisions are spoiled in the preparation and the other half thrown away." The spoiling of good materials is fast becoming a rare occurrence. The American women are learning to cook. It is no longer considered a compliment to young ladyhood when the remark is made that, "So-and-so would not have the remotest idea of how to set to work to boil a potato." Not only has she learned the art of boiling a potato so that it is not a sodden, pasty mass but she is able to prepare a meal from start to finish. The cynic does not make verses concerning her soup; her meat is neither over nor under done and when she sets her dessert before you, you heartily endorse the look of triumph upon her face. She has become a practical artist and now she is working upon practical mathematics. She puts meat with potato and the sum is not the inevitable hash that has become the theme of the ranting boarder's discourse. This tempting dish that she sets before you never hints of combinations. It is a blending of pleasant herbs and savory meats. You ask no questions. You are satisfied because you like her "scientific arrangement" of things. She tells nothing but smiles inwardly when you make the remark to a friend that "hashed over things are never served up at your table. She knows that anyone can waste materials but she has learned by experience that it takes an artist as well as a mathematician to save things to an advantage. Not even the crumbs of bread are wasted from her table. Dry slices of bread are toasted, crusts are used in puddings and dressings and the crumbs are dried in the oven, ground and sifted, then put away in jars ready to be used in scallops, breaded chops and croquettes.

The croquette is a modern invention and a very pleasing one it is too. It is simply minced meat or vegetable mixed with a white sauce, rolled into shape and fried in deep fat. Of course there is a popular prejudice against fried foods and a belief that abstaining from them will cure us of our dyspepsia, but if articles are properly fried they should contain no more grease than the boiled one does water."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The letters of the various alphabets of the world vary from 12 to 202. The Sandwich Islanders' alphabet has 12 and the Tartarian 202.

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GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD, L. L. D. - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. DINSMORE, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

Nature Study.

ROSE E. MILLER

In the preceding article on Nature Study we considered the aim, its importance in the list of studies and its relation to other subjects. The teacher who has decided to begin science work must bear a number of points plainly in mind.

It is best for each pupil to collect his own specimens so far as possible. By so doing he gains much interesting information, and learns many facts that are necessary to know if he would have in the end, a complete knowledge of the thing studied.

The teacher should give his pupils a definite idea of what kind of specimens are to be collected and where they are to be found.

Each child should examine the specimens for himself. The teacher here should but direct and suggest or question. What the pupil is led to discover, and better still, what he really finds for himself is what strengthens and develops his mind.

There should be a connection clearly seen between the lesson in hand and what preceded. New ideas are only of value when they are related to something previously in the mind.

After the individual pupil has discovered all the points of interest he can reasonably be expected to find, then the whole should be gathered together. This is the point at which concert work may become profitable. The duller pupils of the class have been led to do what they can for themselves, and the possibility of their becoming merely imitators of the brighter pupils is removed. There may be facts that the pupils are unable to discover for themselves and which the teacher must add.

The lessons should be connected, they should also be progressive. Each day should see a step of advancement.

In so far as possible the knowledge acquired should be applied by the pupil to the practical duties of life. This step is often neglected and so the pupil only becomes possessor of a great deal of cumbersome material which he is unable to use.

The International Kindergarten Union holds its eighth annual convention in Chicago, April 10, 11 and 12. This is a federated organization representing seventy Clubs, Kindergarten Clubs, and Kindergarten Associations in all parts of this country and Canada. It is the largest Kindergarten organization in the world. Miss Caroline T. Haven, of the New York City Ethical Schools, is the president, and will conduct the three day's sessions during the Easter holidays. The Chicago Kindergarten Club, with a membership of over 200 (which is eighteen years old) is to be the hostess to the International guest. No less than 1,000 delegates and visitors are expected. The officers and executive board of this Club constitute the local committee in charge of the entertainment of the International Union, Mrs. Alice H. Putnam being president and Mrs. Mary B. Page vice-president. Most of the meetings will be held in the Fine Arts Building, on Michigan Boulevard. The handsome rooms of the Chicago Women's Club on the ninth floor are the headquarters for the delegates. All educational bodies in the city have been invited to cooperate with the Chicago Kindergarten Club in making the congress successful.

J. A. Bowlin, Roaring River, N. C., writes: "Send me the CITIZEN six months—your valuable paper should be in every home especially in 'Appalachian America.'"

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Rural Culture, Berea College.

What is Protein and Carbohydrate?

"As regards food for cows, what is meant by 'protein?' I look in the Standard Dictionary and, after getting the meaning of the word, I am as ignorant as ever. I assume it means the quality of food that will produce the most milk. Am I correct? Also carbohydrates, if a man is versed in chemistry these words may appear familiar, but I submit if the average reader of your paper is supposed to know their meaning. I am not an ignorant person, and what farming I do is more for pleasure than profit, but take the average farmer who has never known anything but farming, and simply knows how to read and write; is he supposed to know the meaning of such words? Would it not be well to supply the meaning of such words as you publish an article, so we can read intelligently?"—BYRON.

The chemist and the cow find four groups or classes of substances in grains and feeders. Take, for example, a pound of wheat bran. Burn this bran so that every part of it that is combustible is burned up. There will be left about one ounce of ash, which represents the minerals. Now if we burn an animal weighing 500 pounds so completely that nothing is left that will burn or evaporate, we shall have about forty pounds of ash, chiefly from the bones. The bones in the animal system can be built or renewed only by these ash elements in the food. The other parts of the food are of no value in bone building. Young animals with growing frames require more of the ash elements than older ones. A failure to supply the ash elements in the food results in disease. Young stock fail to grow and thrive. Cows deprived of the necessary elements develop minor and tastes. They will chew bones when they find them, drink filthy water, or eat disgusting food or grow fences or other boards.

The Protein. The muscles and tissues of the animal contain nitrogen, and in order to build new tissue, and to restore the wastes caused by work, food containing nitrogen must be supplied. The chemist, in picking apart a pound of bran, will find a class of substances containing nitrogen. There will be something over two ounces in the pound of these different substances, all of which are grouped under the name protein or proteids. A simple name for this group of substances would be muscle makers, since they are used for the production chiefly of muscular tissue. Unless this protein is present in the food, in proper quantities, the animal suffers, for it cannot replace the waste of muscular tissue, and in the case of the growing animal it cannot make new growth of fiber. In the case of the cow an extra quantity of protein is necessary, because the milk contains about as much of the protein as it does of butter fat, and unless this is supplied in excess of the demand made by the cow's system, she cannot give a large quantity of milk. The protein cannot be used to make bone. The ash elements alone can do that, but is absolutely necessary for growth, for work, or the production of milk.

CARBOHYDRATES.—Continuing his investigations the chemist would find in a pound of bran nearly seven ounces of substances like starch or sugar, which do not contain nitrogen. They differ from the protein chiefly in this respect. These substances are grouped together under the name of carbohydrates. A simpler name for them is fat-formers, because the formation of fat in the body is one of their chief uses. These carbohydrates are not used in making the bones or in making muscular tissue. From them the fat in the body may be produced, and they also serve as fuel. We all understand that in the living body there is constantly going on a combustion not unlike that which takes place with much greater fierceness in the stove which supplies our houses with heat. This combustion of the carbohydrates keeps up the animal heat, and really supplies "living steam" for the body. If the carbohydrates are not present in sufficient quantity the animal loses flesh, and lives for a while on the fat previously stored up in the body; there being little fuel in the food, the animal fires run down and of course the animal suffers.—Rural New-Yorker.

(To be continued.)

Orders for pies, doughnuts, and other products of the Cooking School may be made to Miss Stokes at the Model House.